

and
Splanchnic System is concerned with innervation of blood vessels, viscera and

Embryological Parts of Brain and their Derivatives :

Primary Brain Vesicles	Secondary Brain Vesicles	Derivatives	Cavities
1. Prosencephalon (Fore brain vesicle)	Telencephalon (Lateral parts)	Cerebral hemispheres	Lateral Ventricles and cranial part of 3rd ventricle
	Diencephalon (Median part)	Thalamus Metathalamus Epithalamus Subthalamus Hypothalamus	Most of the 3rd ventricle except the cranial part
2. Mesencephalon (Mid brain vesicle)	Mesencephalon	Mid brain	Cerebral aqueduct
3. Rhombencephalon (Hind brain vesicle)	Metencephalon	Pons and Cerebellum	4th ventricle
	Myelencephalon	Medulla oblongata	

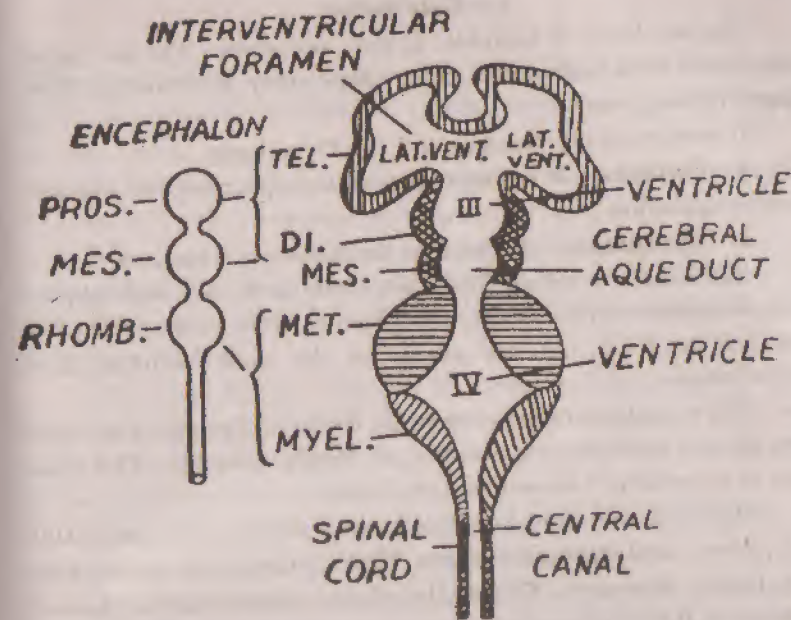


Fig. 1. : Primary and secondary brain vesicles. TEL=telencephalon; DI=diencephalon; MES=mesencephalon; MET=metencephalon; MYEL=myelencephalon; PROS=prosencephalon; RHOMB=rhombencephalon

Histology of Nervous Tissue

The nervous tissue is composed of (1) Neurons and (2) Neuroglia.

I. NEURON

It is the structural and functional unit of nervous system, and forms the true nervous tissue. It consists of :

- (1) Cell body (perikaryon).
- (2) Cell processes—axons and dendrites.

CNS consists of grey matter and white matter. Grey matter contains cell bodies of neurons; White matter contains long processes of nerve cells, the majority being surrounded by myelin sheaths which give it the white colour.

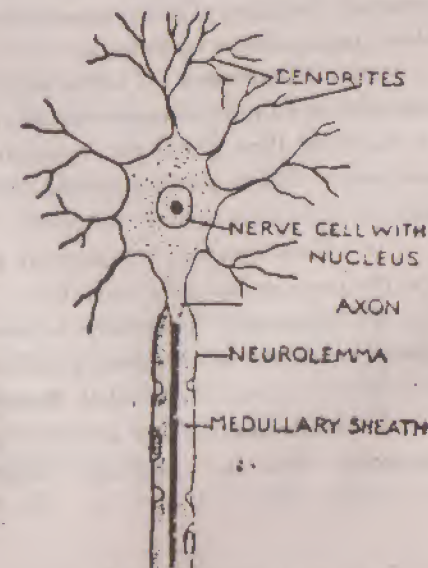


Fig. 2. Structure of a neuron